(c) Of the thirteen schemes, the Cherapalgad scheme has been cleared by the Central Government. The remaining twelve schemes are under technical scrutiny and are likely to be decided shortly.

गुजरात में औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए जिले

*339. **श्री राम सिंह राठवा :** क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में 31 दिसम्बर, 1991 की स्थिति के अनुसार कितने जिलों को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित किया गया था; और

(ख) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान इन जिलों के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय (औद्योगिक विकास विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही) : (क) और (ख) गुजरात के 11 जिलों को औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े जिले घोषित किया गया है।

केन्द्र सरकार 1988 में घोषित विकास केन्द्र योजना के माध्यम से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिकीकरण को बढ़ावा दे रही है। इस योजना के अधीन प्रत्येक विकास केन्द्र, जिसमें 400-800 हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र विकसित किया जाएगा, में सारी मूलभूत सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करायी जाएंगी ताकि उद्योगों को इन केन्द्रों की ओर आकृष्ट किया जा सके। गुजरात को 3 विकास केन्द्र आवंटित किये गये है, ये बनासकंठा, भडौच और कच्छ जिलों में, प्रत्येक जिले में एक-एक केन्द्र है और ये सभी पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में आते है। इन 3 केन्द्रों की परियोजना रिपोर्टें अनुमोदित कर दी गयी है और प्रत्येक केन्द्र के लिए 50-लाख रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता भी दे दी गई है।

Houses under Indira Awas Yojana in Andhra Pradesh

*340. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the number of houses constructed in Andhra Pradesh so far under the Indira Awas Yojana and what is the target for the year 1992-93; and

(b) what are the norms of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT): (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The number of houses constructed in Andhra Pradesh under Indira Awas Yojana (upto 1991-92 is 66,277 and the target for the year 1992-93 is 7719 houses.

(b) The Indira Awas Yojana is a scheme for construction of houses free of cost in the rural areas for the poorest of the poor, belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and freed bonded labourers. The cost ceiling for each house is as under:

i) construction of house	Rs. 800/-
ii) construction of sanitary latrinesand smokless chullahs	Rs. 1400/-
iii) provision of infrastructure and common facilities	Rs. 3300/-
	Rs. 12700/-

In difficult areas including the hill areas, unfavourable soil conditions or remote areas, the cost of the construction of the houses can be upto Rs. 9,800/- instead of Rs. 8000. The construction of the houses are to be done by the beneficiaries themselves and their involvement right from the beginning is mandatory.

Setting up of a Giant Meter Radio Telescope at Pune

2254. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under Government's consideration to set up a Giant Meter Radio Telescope (GMRT) at Pune;

(b) if so, what are its main functions;

(c) whether it is a fact that India would have the world's biggest radio telescope facility when the GMRT becomes operational; if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(d) by when it is likely to become operational and at what cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Giant Meterwave Radio Telescope is being set up at Khodad near Narayangaon, about 80 Kms. north of Pune, by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research which is a fully aided institution under the aegies of the Department of Atomic Energy.

(b) GMRT has several outstanding scientific objectives in the field of Astronomy and Astrophysics. For example, search for massive cold hydrogen clouds which are believed to exist in the Universe prior to the formation of galaxies according to the Big Bang Theory. Further, the instrument will be quite versatile for investigating radio emssions from Sun, Jupiter and Saturn in our solar system to the most distant objects in the Universe.

(c) Yes, Sir.

GMRT will be the world's largest radio telescope operating in the frequency range of 30-1500 MHz when completed by 1994. India offers several special advantages for such studies. For example, the man-made radio noise due to radio transmitters is about a million times lower in India compared to the noise level in most western countries. The radio telescopes in the western countries operate in the frequency range of 1000-30,000 MHz. as the lower frequency spectrum cannot be used due to high man-made radio frequency interference in industrialised countries. Also since it does not show in the plains of India, very light and rather coarse stainless steel wires can be used for the reflecting surfaces of the GMRT dishes.

(d) The first of the thirty parabolic dishes of 45M diameter each of the GMRT will be commissioned by the end of July, 1992 and the first observations are planned by mid August, 1992. All the 30 antennas will be completed by 1994.

The Project is estimated to cost Rs. 43.20 crores, which is much lower than the cost of comparable facilities in the West because of the low cost design developed by Indian scientists. The telescope is being built indigenously with foreign exchange component of only about 17 per cent although it is a state of the art radio telescope.

जीवन रक्षक दवाओं की कमी

@2255. **चौधरी हरि सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आजकल बाजार में विशेषकर दिल्ली में जीवन रक्षक एलोपैथिक दवाओं की भारी कमी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण है इन दवाओं की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चिता मोहन) : (क) और (ख) कुछ ब्रान्डों के सूत्रयोगों की कमी जानकारी में आई है । ये कमियां मुख्यत: स्थानीय प्रकृति की है और अधिकांश मामलों में अन्य ब्रान्डों की वही दवाई उपलब्ध थी । रिपोर्ट की गई कमी के कई मामलों में चिकित्सीय समतुल्य औषधियां उपलब्ध थीं ।

दवाइयों की आपूर्ति में कुछ अव्यवस्था और अनिश्चितता का एक कारण एकिजम नीति में परिवर्तन होना है, जिसके अधीन औषध क्षेत्र में आयात बाजार निर्धारित विनिमय दर पर किये जाने अपेक्षित थे । संबंधित अनिश्चितता अनेक प्रयुज औषधों

@पूर्वत: अतारांकित प्रश्न 1313, 22 जु 1992 में स्थानांतरित ।